JUPAC

Apperelo C

104

Ability of a physical, chemical, or biological agent to induce heritable changes (mutations) in the genotype in a cell as a consequence of alterations or loss of genes or chromosomes (or parts thereof).

Any relatively stable heritable change in genetic material that may be a chemical transformation of an individual gene (gene or point mutation), altering its function, or a rearrangement, gain or loss of part of a chromosome, that may be microscopically visible mutation

(chromosomal mutation).

(chromosomal mutation).

Note: Mutation can be either germinal, and inherited by subsequent generations, or somatic and passed through cell lineage by cell division.

Pain or tenderness in a muscle or group of muscles.

myasthenia Muscular weakness

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mycotoxin

Toxin produced by a fungus

Extreme dilation of the pupil of the eye, either as a result of normal physiological response or in response to a chemical exposure.

Reduction of bone marrow activity leading to a lower concentration of planties, red cells myelosuppression and white cells in the blood.

nanoparticle

manoparticle

Microscopic particle whose size is measured in nanometers, often restricted to so-called nanosized particles (NSPs; < 100 nm in aerodynamic diameter), also called ultrafine particles (see separate entry).

nanotoxicology

Scientific discipline involving the study of the actual or potential danger presented by the harmful effects of nanoparticles on living organisms and ecosystems, of the relationship of such harmful effects to exposure, and of the mechanisms of action, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of intoxications.

1. Nonspecific usage - an agent that produces insensibility or stupor. 2. Specific usage - an opioid, any natural or synthetic drug that has morphine-like

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